

**NO INKLING OF
WHAT ACTION U. S.
CONTEMPLATES IS
GIVEN TO PUBLIC**

President May Outline View
on Lusitania Disaster in Ad-
dress at Philadelphia Lat-
This Evening.

TELEGRAPHIC ADVICE
SENT TO WHITE HOUSE

Plans of Chief Executive Ex-
pected to Be Laid Before
Cabinet for Consideration
at Meeting Tuesday.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEAD WIRE)
Washington, May 9.—What action the United States government will take as a result of the sinking of the

British liner Lusitania with a loss of more than a hundred American lives a night an undetermined question.

President Wilson during the last twenty-four hours has been studying every aspect of the case. Until all official reports are received from Ambassadors Gerard and Page in Berlin and London, respectively, it is not expected that any action will be taken.

Spends Day Quietly.

The president spent a quiet day apart from his official family—at least for the most part alone. He went to church in the forenoon and to the ride in the luncheon car in the afternoon. He seemed pre-occupied and talked little to his companions. He sat in his study, it said, in deep thought, considered the course of military action. Mrs. McAdoo directed all his thoughts but it was undoubted no reference was made to the war situation.

When the president returned his thoughts tonight were on the pile of telegrams had increased. They had been coming in scores from all parts of the country. Many urged the adoption of a course of action.

May Outline Views in Speech.
The president plans to go to Phil

delphia late tomorrow to deliver a paper in the evening a speech, which observers generally believed will give expression to his own feeling on the subject of the protection of the Gulf of the Louisiana. He is to address a meeting of 4,000 naturalized Americans arranged for several weeks ago by the bureau of naturalization of the department. The conference is to inaugurate a systematic campaign to educating new citizens to a right understanding of their duties.

Secretary Tumulty went to Philadelphia today to make arrangements for the visit of Mr. Wilson will return early Tuesday.

A few hours later the regular meeting of the cabinet will take place.

All eyes continued to be focused on the White House. Only the president's most intimate advisers know the complexities of the problem he faces for him. It not only concerns the attack on the Lusitania but a series of incidents indicating a period of strained relations with Germany for many weeks.

The president has watched without open comment, but it is known, with disapproval, the complaints of the German officials with regard to ques-

At first the German government admitted that there was no violation of international law in the sale of private individuals of munitions for war, and when the German ambassador in a memorandum practically accused the American government

Germany's Meaning Vital.
The sinking of the American steamer Frye, the attack on the Fulda which caused the drowning of the American citizen Leon C. Thresh, the wrecking without warning of the American tankship Gulfight, the dropping of bombs on the American steamer Cushing, and finally the to

pedding or the giant inner conspiracy constitute a series of incidents which the president is trying to interpret. He wants to be certain whether the range themselves in order to cause a grave climax of a carefully planned policy of hostility to the United States or whether the sequence is casual and the German government desires to continue friendly relations with the Washington government.

If the German government, as a few diplomats and officials fear, attempts to draw the United States into the European war in the hope that defense at home will reduce the supply of arms to the allies, some officials believe the situation must be considered in the light of other

In every quarter the opinion prevailed that the president was confronted with not only the most serious problems of his own career but one

the most trying and awkward situations in the history of the United States.

Neutral governments are anxious to know what the course of the United States will be. They have frequent

intimated to the American government their willingness to join in a movement which might effectively protect the rights of neutrals. They have promised their moral support and while the United States traditionally has been opposed to joint action

Many had been opposed to joint action